## WASHINGTON ELECTION RIOTERS.

EXTRACTS VESPASIAN ELLIS, ESQ.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, ESQ.

Was anybody terrified by what the Wilsons and?
Has the prosecution proved any such fact? Their remarks simply expressed their feelings and opinions, to wit: that it was an outrage to bring the Marines to the polls on an election day, and when all was quiet. And, gentlemen, it was an outrage. You cannot forget that it has been clearly shown—you cannot shut your eyes to this fact—that there was no riot, nor any sort of disturbance worthy of notice, after the morning affray, until the Marines came there. Now, although it may be true, that it is lawful for the Marines to be ordered out to keep the peace, (a position which I deny, however,) it is certainly not lawful for them to break the peace, and of they do, they may be resisted.

Does any body doubt this? Has the court declared that, if the Marines thus ordered out to keep the peace, should attempt to do an unlawful act, they might not be resisted? not at all. At last, then, it resolves itself into this, that though the Marines were lawfully on the ground, they might be resisted if they att mpted to do an unlawful act.

The Wilsons reasonably supposed the Marines had come to do an unlawful act, to wit; to keep the Americans from the polls, unless they would consent to march theretoy, through files of the Marines! There is not a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a such with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist such an attempt by the military. I would score to a man

gentlemen, the Wilsons did not resist the

the lawful discharge of a duty properly assigned them.

But, gentlersen, the Wilsons did not resist the Mar nes; they denounced the act of bringing them to the polls—and they said, what will be approved by every true American, that the polls should not be opened whils they r-mai ed. This declaration constituted no off nee—much less a riot—for neither the Mayor, nor the Marines, nor both together, had a right to open the polls! The court has said, "the Mayor had a right to order the polls to be opened, but he had no power to enforce the order"—a right without a remedy—and how could such right be resisted by the Wilsons, if no means could be used to enforce it? What could they resist?

But, gentlemen, so far as regards William Wilson, he was emphatically a poace-maker, for, when Richard Wallach remonstrated with the boys, in charge of the swivel, and asked, "Is there nob dy here who knows me?" William Wilson stepped up to him, and said, "I know you, Mr. Wallach, and I will stand by you the the death." Is this the action of a rictor? God grant that, on all such occasions every "American" may prove to be just such a rioter, as was William Wilson on that occasion! I know that old gentleman slightly—I know more of him by reputation, and I have reason to believe there is not a more peaceable man in this city.

His acts on that day were consistent with his character as such, for when Mr. Wallach was no'ly exercing himself to preserve the peace, and to prevent the shedding of bl od, William Wilson (a man of more than three score years) announced to him, "I will stand by you to the death!" And yet this is the man whom you are called upon by your verdict, to send to prison, or to punish by the infliction of a fine! Is that such a man as you would a rick him, and send me with him, if you choose, for I approve and appliand his course.

But again, I ask, did such remarks as those of the

I me with him, if you choose, for I approve than his course.

gain, I ask, did such remarks as those of the sterrify the people? Did they prevent the of the polls? The Commissioners of the awere the persons upon whom only those recould operate, for they only had a right to rehe polls, and they were not present to hear is Wilsons said. Indeed, the Commissioners emselves sworn that they acted on their own at and discretion in closing and reopening is. And here let me add, that whilst I bow lecision of the Court, as the law of this case,

of a petty corporation, to be used as adjuncts olice constables! emen, in passing thus rapidly through my ut, if I have ometted to examine the proofs lee to any individual case, you will find on the thereto, that in no instance is that unity cert of purpose and action proved which is ry to constitute a riot. In truth, no riot

ttemen, I have now discussed all the points I intended to discuss when I arose to address and it is my misfortune that I have been I to make a disjointed speech. My colleague, corr, had occupied nearly the whole ground, sides, when I came here this morning, I was the belief that the case would be submitted to thout any further arguments.

DESTRICT ATTORNEY. I offered to subcase without argument.

wounded man was brought here as a witness, and you saw the mirk on his cheek, and he said, himself, he was wounded in the charging party near the swive!

This, it may be said, does not amount to much—but, gentlemen, I think it amounts to a geat deal; it amounts to a mistake, you are bound to admit that he may have committed errors on other points—not errors of intention, but errors of fact. The wounded man says he was not in Maddox's company, but, in Tyler's.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. But he said, that after being wounded, he retired to the rear.

Mr. E. LIS. Certainly; but it shows that Major Tyle was mistake as to the fact; it was not one of Madox's men, but one of his own men that was wounded, and hence, the renson why Maddox fired, ceases to exist—it was an error.

But, again he says that he was threatened by a committee from the alleged riolers, that he (Tyler) would be fired upon by the swivel, if he did not take away the Marines. Now, I can very easily understand how that error was committed. Major Tyler was under some excitement when that man went to him, an i said (substantially) "I come from peace the people, and I recommend that you take away the Marines, or they will be fired upon."

The man did not go with any hostile intention, or with any threatening purpose, but simply to state that he believed the Marines would be fired upon if they did not retire. So said the man who went to Major Tyler, and it is therefore plain that Major Tyler must have mistaken his purpose.

Such is the general character of the testimony on the part of the prosecution, and such the general ch racter of the exidence; a dozen interested wit nesses on one side, and nearly thre times that number of assister-sted witnesses on the other!

Now, gentlemen, I shall make a few enquiries on some points made here, and I shall then close my

of the opinion, that no men deserve more credit the Commissioners for the propriety of their uct on that day.

ney closed the polls on the arrival of the Merines when they thought the r1 ves and the ballotwere in danger. I might not probably go so to say that the casual presence of a military, would justify them in closing the polls when the law of England is, that no armed force shall mustered within several miles of the polls on the of an elevation. It is a wise provision of law, it will be a lamentable day for us in this common the presence of a military force at our election in the presence of a military force at our election. It is a wise provision of law, it will be a lamentable day for us in this common the presence of a military force at our election. It is a wise provision of law, it will be a lamentable day for us in this common the presence of a military force at our election, the distance of the polls, during the excellence of the polls on the of an elevation. It is a wise provision of law, it will be a lamentable day for us in this common the presence of a military force at our election, the presence of a military force at our election, the presence of the polls on the presence of such as a lamentable day for us in this common the presence of such as the presence of the polls on the presence of such as the proposition, the presence of such as the proposition to the polls, and the meanable proposition to the polls, and the meanable proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the presence of the polls on the presence of such as the proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the proposition to power; nor could be remain upon through the proposition to power; nor could be remained to proposition to power and a quarter, from the cities of which we is a proposition to power and a quarter, from the cities of

hrist interruption. His vote was the one minuted and sthey poll-book shows. There may be an error of one or two rotes resulting from the erasure of one or two names, as shown and explained by one of the Commissioners. Well, then, one hundred and thirty-six votes were polled in one hundred and thirty-six votes were polled in one hundred and thirty-five minutes, or say, one vote f r each minute of the two and a quarter hours. That was during the quiet and uninterrupted voting from about seven o'clock to a quarter past nine—one vote for every minute, when there seas no interruption!

Then came the first affray. The polls were then closed temporarily, and reopened at about ten o'clock,—were open three hours, and closed again at about one o'clock on the arrival of the Marines.

Goddard's vote was the last vote taken before the last interruption, and his was the three hundred and seventy-ninth vote polled. Deduct one hundred and thirty-six votes, cast before the first affray from the three hundred and seventy-nine, and it appears that two hundred and forty-three votes were polled between the two actual of freys, during a space of three hours when we have been told by the prosecution and by the official reports published in the newspapers, that the soling was continually interrupted?!

Now, gentlemen, let us assectain at what rate per hour those two hundred and farty-three votes were polled during these turbulent times?

In three hours there are ten thousand and eight hundred seconds, and if we divide that number, by the number of votes polled (two hundred and forty-three,) we find that one vote was polled for every forty-four seconds! Here then stands out in bold relief, the undeniable and remarkable fact, that, not withstanding these alleged interruptions—when me when all was confusion and uproar—(as the prosecution alleges)—there was one vote cast for every forty-four seconds; whelat in the "peaceable and quiet" morning, but one vot was cast far every sixty seconds!

It is an obvious fact, that all the United States witnesses are interested, though not directly so, in the result of this trial. The District Attorney looks inquiringly, as if to ask "Hose?" I do not mean that they are directly involved in your verdict; but they dread the effect of your verdict on the p blic mind, if it should be one of acquittal. The judge has suggested that we have placed the United States witnesses in the position of accused parties. This is, in sober truth, a trial between the police of this city (and their assistants, the marines,) on one side, and on the other those unfortunate men, whom the police officers have got into their clutches!

It is a general principle of common law that a marshall not be a witness in his own case. This principle does not apply to the United States witnesses here, as it regards the competency of their testimony for they are not a party to the record; but there I another principle which does apply to them and a feets their cr-dibility. They are interested in precuring a conviction of the defendants, to get rid of the responsibility which would rest upon them, if i shall be decided that there was so rion, to justify the extraordinary measures resorted to by the city are

Magruder; for, the commanding officer, I believe, is emuited to the glory of a victory, though achieved by subordinates. There may have been another reasonit beins the only time in his life that he (Mayor Magruder) had won an honor, Major Tyler may have thought it proper and magracimous to let him have the "trophy" on this occasion!

Well, what does Major Tyler say, as a witness Major Tyler is a man of integrity—he is a brave manhe is an honest man—perhaps he is a little tinctured with partizanship—but he has a right to be so. We are all more or less so. I confess I am a partian, I do not believe Major Tyler says that Captain Maddox's company fired, because one of his men was shot in the cheek—he says, that he (Tyler) ran down the line, to ascertain wirk Maddox's company fired, because one of his men was wounded in the cheek." Now, unfortunately f r his accuracy of observation, it was not one of Maddox's men, but one of bis one—for the wounded mad was brought here as a witness, and you saw the mirk on his cheek, and he said, himself, he was wounded in the cheek, and he said, himself, he was wounded in the cheek, and he said, himself, he was wounded in the charging party near the survey!

This, it may be said, does not amount to much—but, gentlamen, I think it amounts to a mistake—and when a winness committed wilful and corrupt perjury—but I say he has committed errors on other noints—will have the said which as it is mounts to a mistake, you are bound to admit that he may have committed errors on other noints—will have be saided to believed. I she whether all on the height who could the truth; whether they testified frankly, and with out prejudice; whether thavior they was biased; whether they testified frankly, and with out prejudice; whether they testified frankly, and without prejudice; whether they testified to believed it less the to believe th

The first thing to which I shall advert in his testimony is, that he said "the polls were closed and there was no voting when he reached there in the morning" He did not get out of his carriage on that visit:—he may have been informed that the voting was not going on. I do not know nor cars how that is: he did not, however, assume to make his statement on information, or to give his opinion, but to state a fact as a witness. He says "the polls were closed when he went there." I say it is clearly proved they were not closed! Mr. Larner says they were not.—Mr. Wm. Lord says they were not,—Mr. Lower says they were not closed! Mr. Larner says they were not closed when Mayor Magnuder went there; and Mr. Alexander testifies to the same fact, and gives you a reason for his statement, which conlimms all this testimony beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Mr. Alexander was the sixth man who yoted after

were not closed when Mayor Magruder went there; and Mr. Alexander testifies to the same fact, and gives you a reason for his statement, which confirms all this testimony beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Mr. Alexander was the sixth man who voted after the polls were reopened in the forence, and he tells you that he came out directly after he had voted, and that Mayor Magruder was there! He thought at first he was the third or fourth man who voted after the reopening of the polls, but he was the sixth man, and this fact is indisputably established by the poll-book, and thus it is demonstrated that, when Mayor Magruder was at the polls they were open and the reople were voting! It is not true then as the Mayor testified, and as he stated in his letter to the President, that the polls were then closed. A half dozen witnesses, all privy to the fact, swear, that they were open. There is no mistake on this point. Now, whether or not Dr. Magruder knowingly tells an untruth on this point, is a question for the jury.

He says they were shalf; the other witnesses say they were open; and there is some little difference between the polls being open or being shalf. Here let me read to you Mayor Magruder's letter to the President of the United States:

"Mayor's Office, Washington, June 1, 1857."

"To the President of the United States:

"Sir: Upon the report of credible witnesses, that a band of lawless persous, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls at which the annual election is now in progress, and have wounded some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven away the remainder from the polls, have dispersed the Commissioners of Election, and threaten further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out a company of the United States Marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof—the civil author ties finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposition, and there being no other United States soldiers at c

## THE FARMER.

In England, system rules upon the farm, as neighbor in regular routine. This orderly method of cropping is rarely departed from.—
It is held to be better for the interest of the landholder, and for that of the tenant. It is only about a hundred years since, that the importance of this rotation was felt and discussed by agricultural writers. There can be no doubt that much of the success of the English far-mer depends upon his rigid adherence to system, in cropping the soil. The ordinary course consists of fallow manured: First year turnips fed off; second, oats or barley; third, grass seed; fourth, wheat. The five course system is, fallow; first, turnips; second, oats or barley; third, clover; fourth, pears; fifth, wheat. In making his statement of the English rotation of crops, the Homestead enquires whether there is any such systematic rotation in this State, and suggests that it be attempted.

"There is a great prejudice," says an experienced New England dairyman, "existing in the minds of many farmers, against feeding apples to milch cows. Apples, they say, 'dry them off.' This erroneous conclusion is the result of mismanagement. Apples fed in too large quantities at first, operate like a surfeit of all other kinds of food which produces in flammation, and thereby decreases the quantity of milk. Four quarts a day for a cow is sufficient to begin with. This quantity may be gradually increased up to a bushel per day for each cow, with profit. By way of experiment, we fed five cows six days with a mixture of sweet and sour apples, a peck to each, night and morning; and during the six following days they received an allowance of three quarts of meal each per day; and the yield of butter was about equal in both cases."

Extravagance in the use and waste of food is one of our national sins. We all, rich and poor, eat too much animal food to begin with. In our temperate climate a due mixture of anmal and vegetable food is, doubtless, on the whole, most favorable to health and most agreeable to the palate. Some people may thrive on a purely vegetable diet, but we do not think the vegetarian party will ever be inconveniently arge in our latitude. There is always much more danger of our running into the opposite error, of eating too freely of animal flesh. Were the consumption of this species of food reduced by one third or even one-half, in the United States, we verify believe we should be large gainers in both health and pocket.

The ancients make a kind of mortar so very

and and binding, that it is now found to be al-most impossible to separate the parts of some of their buildings. The lime used in these harder mortars is said to have been prepared from the very hardest stones, sometimes from

the lime should be thoroughly on which it perfectly white. The principle on which it countries: China has tea porcelain, and the lime absorbs carbonic acid mandarins; Germany, clocks, tailed mandarins; Germany, clocks, from the air, and hardens, forming a concrete round the grains of sand. It was customary to mix with the lime and sand, chopped straw, but cow's hair has been substituted; this is 1 only introduced to cause it to bind together, and prevent cracking in the drying. It is only used for the prime coat.—Scientific American.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL RE PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIO RULE. PUBLIC "UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemics. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untransmelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, ast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL RE-PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. "The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hun-dreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarers. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself .-

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS-BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK .- The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, de-manding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPIN-ION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOC-TRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR C IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPA-BLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT— THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US"- Washington Evening Star, November

CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

We have nothing to regret but the brawls and ets of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly injest our streets. They have, siep by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot with out the slightest apprehension. Continued immunity from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The insubordinate spirits in this city have become more reckless, and their violations of order and the public peace more glaring.— Washington Union.

PORTRAIT OF A CITY UNDER DEMO-CRATIC RULE.
"The records of crime are never deficient in

materials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing, materials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing, and garroting, are among the every-day occurrences; yet it is a rare thing to hear that the shedding of blood has been expiated by blood.

"Bone and muscle seem to be popular qualifications for places of trust under the City Governused upon the heads of the rowdies who carry deadly weapons in all parts of the city."-N. Y. Correspondent National Intelligencer.

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

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What has long since been predicted, is approaching fulfilment. For something like twenty years, the conservative press of the country have warned the people, and pointed out clearly, what would be the final consequences flowing from the immense influx of the pauper and felon population, and their encouragement by the Democratic party to interfere with our elections, and by frand and force to render the freedom of our franchise and the purity of the ballot-box a mere farce. During this entire period foreigners have, in almost every Presidential election, placed in the Chair of State the Chief Magristrate of our country. And in no case was this more clearly marked, than in the context between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk. The result of that context depended upon the vote of New York, which was given to Mr. Polk by less than 6000 majority. Had Mr. Clay received this vote, he would have had several electoral votes more than were necessary to secure his election. Until within a month of the day of election, it was generally conceded that Mr. Clay would carry that State, and such would no doubt have been the result, had not the Freeman's Journal, the exponent of the views and feelings of Archbishop Hughes is saced its orders to the faithful that, in no event, should they cast their votes for the Clay ticket, as it would secure the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was the President of the American Bible Society, and a "bigoled Protations."

It was then and there that pol'tical rowdyism was loangurated, and from the manner in which it was ercouraged by men in high places, it laid the foundation for the fearful lawelsness which is near sweeping o'er our land, and unless checked, will soon pros rate our form of Government in the duss. I refer to the redorman Empire Club of New York. This same olub was in whise city on the day of the inauguration of Mr. Polk, in uni orm, with their brase cannon, and occupying a con

ping from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think we is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts our friends swarm around us, but in the winter of need they leave us alone and naked. He is a fortunate man, that finds a real friend in his need; but more truly happy is he, by far, that

Albany county have passed very stringent laws to restrain sportamen from destroying birds at cer-tain seasons of the year. The practice of shooting

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cations for places of trust under the City Government. Street Commissioner Conover has appointed Tom Hyer to be superintendent of lands and places, and other puglists have been selected for conspicuous stations. It may all be well "Specially and English and Special Control of the Bible Tracts, and Bible Times, to the latter city, now also issues a Dollar Monthly Magazine, called "Specially and Indiana and Indiana" ("Specially and Indiana").

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THE MARCH NUMBER.

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